SOME SPECIAL INTERESTS OF WOMEN.

A Gifted English Woman-Women's Rights

in the Methodist General Conference.

England sept to America a strange, sweet sur-

prise in the person of Laura Ormiston Chant

American women had heard of her, had read of

her as one prominent in the many phases of

English reform and philanthropy; now they

know her in the cities she has visited as one of

the most noble and gifted; as an inspiration.

Although a resident of London, the Edinburgh

Women's Suffrage Society, a strong and united

body, selected Mrs. Chant as the woman in all

the kingdom best fitted, by reason of her varied

experience, culture, versatility and work for

humanity, to be their delegate to the Inter-

national Council of Women. She also repre-

sented the Social Purity, Peace, Vigilance and

Temperance associations, in all, six or seven or-

The great-grandniece of the celebrated orator

and statesman, Edmund Burke, the gift of elo-

quence is hers by heritage and she ranks as the

best lady speaker in England. Remembering

the impassioned plea Edmund Burke made in

his famous impeachment of Warren Hastings in behalf of the oppressed women of Hindoostan.

it is but natural that she should lift up her voice in behalf of the wronged and oppressed of her sex all over the world. During the year previous to her coming to America she addressed

nearly six hundred meetings-assemblages of

every description, temperance, social purity, political, woman suffrage, labor-wherever the

As eloquent in song as in speech, she has published a volume of poetry, "Verona, and other poems," and has written many songe,

both words and music. One of the little

printed in dainty form and sent it as a souvenir to the International Council of Women. It is entitled, "England to America," and begins:

Clasp hands, O friends, across the broad Atlantic!

Touch ours with yours, athwart the mighty seal So that we feel the thrill of your pulses Stirring our own to cordial smypathy.

We in our little island, for our thousands,
Fight the brave fight that can not know defeat;
You in your larger country, for your millions,

Tread the long march that never can retreat.

We too, like you, are passing from the portal Of the dull prison of our womanhood,

Into the glorious sunshing of the future.

Into the free, pure air of equal good.

purpose was to help humanity.

Written for the Journal.

ganizations of women.

## INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Two Lives Sacrificed by a Man Who Was Crazed by Whisky-Natural Gas for Peru -Educational Items-Gleanings.

## INDIANA.

Whisky-Crazed Man Murders His Wife and Then Takes His Own Life. pecial to the Indianapolis Journas.

TIPTON, May 6. - James Nixon, a storekeeper at Greentown, a cross-roads namlet in the western part of this county, killed his wife, Friday night, and then committed suicide. He had been drinking heavily, and it is supposed was on the verge of delirium tremens when he committed the deed. Nothing is known of the circumstances of the crime. The bodies were not found until yesterday and had then been dead for some time.

Rockville High-School.

tectal to the Indianapotes Journa ROCKVILLE, May 5 .- The thirteenth commencement of the Rockville High-school was held at the opera-house Friday evening in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the hall. It was likewise the largest class graduated for several years, and was made up of nine ladies and four gentlemen. Follow-

IIIS BLG foe names and	ennleare.
"A Protest"	Minnie M. Musser
"Stepping Stones"	Flora R. Glass
"Most Anything"	Ernest Ohaver
"Visions"	Leila B. Overman
	Daisie M. Johnson
"Mile Stones"	Albert Fisher
"Voices"	Maggie M. Fitzgerald
"America's Contribution	"Jennie C. Puet
"Local Option and High I	icense". Theron McCampbel
"Conservatism"	Lilla B. Moore
"Her Education"	Katie Green
"Inherent Rights"	Frank Brubeck
	Louie Lowry

Mr. Frank Brubeck received the honors of the class and Miss Louis Lowry second. Several of the graduates will enter college next year, Miss Daisis Johnson going to DePauw, Misses Maggie Fitzgerald and Lilla Moore to the State Normal at Terre Haute, Miss Katie Greer to the Terre Haute High-school, then to Ann Arbor; The: on McCampbell, Wabash; Frank Brubeck and Ernest Ohaver, not yet decided. By takmembership in either Purque, Wabash or Ann Arbor colleges. The presentation of diplomas was made by Prof. Lin H. Hadley. The class cienicked at Turkey run to-day with many of

Greenwood High-School. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENWOOD, May 5 .- The graduating exercises of the class of 1888 of the Greenwood Highschool were held at the new M. E. Church last night. The following was the programme:

The exercises closed with the class address and presentation of diplomas by Superintendent Chas. F. Patterson in a fine speech. Adrian College presented a scholarship to the young lady making the best address. It was awarded to Miss Carrie Sanders. The young people acquitted themselves very creditably, and altogether it was a very pleasant affair.

Natural Gas for Peru. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, May 6.-Natural gas for use in this city is now a certainty, and it will be the fuel of this place before the winter months set in. Well No. 3, developed yesterday near Xenia, proves a good one, and with the other two now packed, one of them being the monster Abbott well, makes the outlook so promising that the directors of the Citizens' Pipe-line Company will, on Wednesday, receive bids for the piping to be done throughout this city and to the wells, sixteen miles distant; besides, they will immediately commence boring other wells in the same vicinity. The estimated cost of the entire plant is in the neighborhood of \$200,000. This city is actively preparing for a solid and substantial boom, and the assurance is at hand of new industries and a large increase of working force amongst the many factories now here.

Indiana University. The following is the programme of the com-

ing commencement season: Thursday, May 31—Address before the scientific and mathematical clubs, by Prof. Stephen A. Forbs, University of Illinois; subject, "The Zoological Affinities of Man."

Friday, June 1-Valedictory of the literary socie-Sunday, June 3—Baccaulaureate address by Rev. J. S. Jenckes, Indianapolis. Evening: Address to the students, Rev. W. B. Minton, of the Presbyterian

Monday, June 4—Preparatory commencement.
Afternoon: Reunion class 1883. Evening: Address before the literary societies, by Hon. Ambrose Cunning, Martinsville.

Tuesday, June 5-Alumni day: alumni dinner.

Evening: Address by Prof. Samuel J. Kirkwood.

ing: Class day exercises.

Thursday, June 7—Commencement; address by Dr.

Jordan, "Ethice of the Dust;" conferring of degrees.

Wernlee Day at Richmond. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

RICHMOND, May 6 .- This is Wernlee day, which rivals the big Sunday during the Friends' Yearly Meeting for vast assemblies. It is the annual feast at the Wernlee Orphans' Home. which is under control of the Ohio Synod of the German Lutheran Church, comprising eight States, from Maryland to Minnesota. They came by thousands, with others, on excursion trains. To-day there were trains from Indianapolis and Logansport, Ind.; Columbus, Dayton, Xenia, Cincinnati and Hamilton, some of them in two sections. The festival adds largely to the exchequer in support of the institution.

Brief Mention.

A scarlet fever epidemic is reported from Nash-

Winter wheat in and near Jo Daviess county rives promise of a splendid yield. There will be an increased acreage of oats and tobacco in that section this year.

John Banks, well known in and about Champaign, has been arrested on a charge of stealing horses in some of the adjoining counties, and was turned over to the sheriff of Effingham.

ILLINOIS.

Gleanings from Exchanges and Cullings from Correspondence. There is a large number of cases of measles

in Clark county, and the disease seems to be spreading. There were two deaths at Casev yesterday, and a number of serious cases re ported. There are a great many cases at Mar-shall and Westfield, but no deaths. John M. Held, living near Seymour, while digging a well, struck a stream of boiling water

at a depth of seven feet. A bronze scum rises on this water when allowed to stand, and from the peculiar sand with which it is mingled, a chemist has taken small pieces of ruby, lodestone and diamond dust. A lodge of the United Order of Honor has

been formed in Bloomington with thirty-five charter members. The new officers are: Wm. Kennedy, past president; H. P. Tourner, president; Mose Kahn, instructor; Peter Mefford secretary; Belle Axtell, treasurer; Pick Emery, inner guard; Boyd Cron, outer guard.

Murderous Shooting Affray.

DRUMMOND, M. T., May 6.—A desperate shooting affray occurred on Willow creek, nine miles south of here, in which S. T. Milroy and brother were dangerously if not fatally wounded by Pat Dooley, his son John, James Campbell and Blair King. The cause is said to be a dispute about fencing lands. The Dooley party approached the Milroys, who were fencing some land, and ordered them off the ground, and refusal began firing with rifles. upon refusal began firing with rifles. The first shot struck S. T. Milroy, who is mortally wounded, and dangerously wounded his brother. The shooting was premeditated. Considerable ill feeling exists in this community against the criminals. Dooly was engaged in a shooting scrape at Deer Lodge, three years ago, and is a noted character in Moutena. He is now in jail at Phillipsburg. The other parties have not yet been arrested.

Two Men Drowned. ERIR, Pa., May 6 -A sail-boat in which were four Germans capsized on Lake Erie, near Westfield, to-day, and Wm. Bann and Auc. Piercher were drowned. The other two, G.

Bader and George Smith, were picked up in-sepsible by a passing vessel. They will re-

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7-1 A. M. For Indiana and Illinois-Cooler; rains, preseded in Indiana by fair weather; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

local rains; winds becoming fresh to brisk northeasterly.
For Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer; rate,

For Ohio-Cooler, fair weather, followed by

	weather;			
Local	Weathe	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		.000
1 Ban I	Ther IR		May 6,	

7 A. M... 36.25 55 70 Neast Clear. 2 P. M... 30.15 81 27 S'east Clear. 9 P. M... 30.13 69 43 East. Clear. Maximum minium, 81; minimum thermometer

	Following is a comparative stateme tion of temperature and precipitat 1888:	nt of thion on	May 6
The state of the s	Normal  Mean  Departure from normal  Total excess or deficiency since May 1  Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1  *Plus.	Tem. 59 68 *9 *3 -370	Precip. 0.14 0.00 -0.14 -0.59 -1.75

General Observations. WASHINGTON, May 6, 9 P. M. Bar. |Ther| Wind. | Pr. | Weather

62 South ... Clear. 62 Swest ... Clear. 64 Swest ... Clear. 72 S'oast ... Fsir. 62 Neast .54 Clear. New York city......30.14 Philadelphia, Pa....30.18 Washington City... 30.22
Charleston, S. C... 30.26
San Antonio, Tex... 29.98
Jacksonville, Fla... 30.20
Atlanta, Ga...... 30.20
Pensacola, Fla.... 30.08
Titusville, Fla... 30.18 Titusville, Fla...... 30.08
Montgomery, Ala... 30.16
Vicksburg, Miss.... 30.00
New Orleans, La.... 30.06
Shreveport, La..... 29.96
Fort Smith, Ark... 29.92
Little Reak, Ark... 29.92 70 S'east .20 Clear. 64 S'east .56 Cloudy. 70 South .16 Fair. Little Rock, Ark.... 30.02 Galveston, Tex..... 30.00 68 Neast .04 Fair. 64 South .52 Cloudy. 70 Swest .01 Fair. 70 Swest .04 Rain. Palestine, Tex..... 29.96
Memphis, Tenn..... 30.06
Nashville, Tenn..... 30.10 Calgary, N. W. T. . . 29.84 Toledo, O. . . . . . 30.24 Minnedosa. N. W. T 30.28 Prince Arthur's L'dg 30.38 46 Neast ..... Clear. 

T Cloudy.

66 S'east ..... Clear.

74 S'east .... Clear. 68 S'east ..., Clear. 70 Calm. .... Cloudy.

56 North .24 Rain.

46 Neast ..... Clear.

52 East. |.... Clear.

42 North .18 Rain.

44 North ..... Cloudy.

Fort Custer, M. T. 30.38 Cheyenne, Wy. T. 30.34 North Platte, Neb. 30.10 Denver, Col. 30.34 W. Las Animas, Col. 30.06

T-Traces of precipitation.

tion for t. Mr. Smith said:

Philadelphia Special.

El Paso, Tex...... 29.90 68 West..... Clear. Salt Lake City, U. T 30.04 50 Neast .02 Cloudy. Montrose, Col...... 30.00 44 S'east .04 Fair.

THE BLAINE SENSATION.

Charles Emory Smith Denies that There Is

a Movement to Nominate the Maine Man.

The publication to-day of an apparently authentic story that Mr. Blaine's closest friends, among them Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor

of the Press, had received direct from the wan-

dering statesman his assent to an aggressive

movement for his renomination, seems to be

without foundation. Mr. Smith to-day emphatically denied the whole story, and said he be-

lieved that there was not the slightest founds-

"I do not know of any movement being made by Mr. Blaine's friends to put him in the race

for the presidency. If such a movement should be contemplated I would know of it. So far as the story from New York that Blaine has con-

sented to turn his back upon his Florence letter, and has so notified his friends, is concerned. I

have no besitancy in declaring my belief that it

is without the semblance of truth, and certain-

ly, as far as I am connected with the story as

one of the friends so notified, I know that it is

false. I have had no intimation of such a

thing, either from Mr. Blaine himself or his

"Will there be an aggressive Blaine move-

"Well, you can see that as well as I can.

There are delegates who have been elected for

Mr. Blaine, and I suppose that he will have a great many votes, notwithstanding his letter of

declination, but there will be no concert of action. His letter has been accepted by his

Partisanism on the Bench.

The New York Star, which may be considered

the organ of the Cleveland administration in the

Empire State, considers the nomination of Mel-ville W. Fuller for the office of Chief-justice one

to be highly commended, because it proves that President Cleveland is determined to place reliable Democrats on the Supreme Bench

whenever he has the opportunity. In truth it speaks of him as such a partisan lawyer that a

few such appointments would revolutionize the Supreme Bench.

When President Grant appointed Morrison Waite, and President Arthur, Gray and Blatch-

ford, it was the just boast of the Republican press that not one of them was a partisan, and

Waite was not even known to be a Republican.

Presidents, who regarded the bench not as a

party stronghold, but as a bulwark of the personal and political rights of all parties.

Hardly Good Authority.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. We think the Philadelphia Times is not, in

strict classification, a Republican journal, but

it has some credit as a good newspaper. Why

should it be circulating the statements as to the

popularity of Gresbam in Indiana and the un-

statement that Harrison is using the machinery

against Gresham, who has the popular heart of the State, is the product of the Chicago Tribune.

The Times is not in a high position to bestow advice upon the Republican party. The candidate of the Times is the Pan-electrical, tele-

phonic, Massachusetts-avenue extension, flag-surrendering Cleveland. Why should the Times be so chipper, and glib, and flip about Gresham and Harrison?

The Indianapolis Disgrace.

Springfield Republican.
The Indianapolis Common Council could not

muster a two-thirds vote on Monday for tally-

sheet forger Coy's expulsion from that body, and so he is still a councilman. Coy was present in charge of a deputy sheriff, and told the crowd that the jury which convicted him had

been bribed. One of his partisans tried to com-

pare the prosecution of Coy to that of Christ, but was sharply called to order by the Mayor. It is to be hoped that these indecencies will

soon be ended by Coy's definite imprisonment.

Chance for Schurz.

Carl Schurz has been smoking cigars and

drinking hock with Bismarck. They spent two hours and three-quarters together day before

yesterday, winding up by taking a long walk in

the park. It is said the conversation took s

wide range, and questions affecting the whole world were touched upon. If Mr. Schurz would come right home and allow himself to be inter-

viewed in full as to what was said we would

guerantee be would have a larger and more at-

Consolation for Voorhees,

Senator Voorhees has one source of consola

tion, at least. The revival of the story of his

treasonable practices during the war will tend

to strengthen rather than to weaken him in the estimation of the Democrats of Indiana,

most of whom played the same disloyal part

Spoke for the Country.

Indiana Republicans spoke for the Republic-

ans of the whole country, in directing in their State convention, held yesterday, that a telegram of greeting and congratulation be sent in the name of the convention to Senator Ingalls, "for his scathing expose of the treasonable record of Daniel W. Voorhees."

when the life of the government was at stake.

tentive hearing than ever before in his life.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

opularity of Harrison, that are untrue? The

But the Republicans elected larger-minded

ment in the convention?" was asked.

Evening Wisconsin.

After the Washington meetings Mrs. Chant visited Philadelphia, as the guest of the Contemporary Club, the most cultured and exclusive literary organization in that city, and having a number of distinguished men and women as members. Thence to Chicago, where, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, she addressed the leading organizations, spoke in several of the largest churches on a variety of subjects, and visited the philanthropies and the prisons. Then she came to this city, by invitation of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the two ladies having fallen in love on first sight. "The best thing of the many good things the Women's Council gave me," says Mrs. Sewall, "was this new friend." From here Mrs. Chant goes to Philadelphia, thence to Boston, thence to Detroit, filling a number of engagements in each city, and returning to Chicago early in June for a farewell oration, then to Indianapolis for one public address, the last on her American pil-

The variety of interests discussed by Mrs. Chant during her brief visit in Indianapolis is illustrative of her strength and versatility. Wednesday evening she charmed a select company of highly cultured and conservative people with a paper on "The Ideal Woman, Brittomarte." Thursday she addressed a large gathering of representative women on "English Women in Reforms," telling of their work as poor-law guardians, on the school boards, in the municipal elections, in the temperance organizations, and in the womens' industrial and protective associations. That evening she told the Nurses' Training School of her experience in early womanhood as hospital nurse. For several years Mrs. Chant was a teacher, indeed, with all her gifts and successes in other directions. Teaching may be justly termed her profession, and she easily came en rapporte with the girls of the Classical School on Friday, when she urged them to strive after high ideals, to seek the "beautiful in life." She has arranged for the admission of her oldest daughter in

few years to this school. At the Woman's Club Mrs. Chant touched upon other phases of experience in relating how a home for erring women was established and sustained by the Jewish people in London, and of an occasion when, by invitation, she gave an address in a synagogue, the only instance, it is said, in which a woman has been thus honored. Of all the phases of work for humanity in which she is engaged, that which lies closest and dearest to Mrs. Chant's heart is the promotion of social purity, the protection of girls from social degradation, the rescue of the fallen women. Out in the streets of great cities at night, in the dens of iniquity, into the police courts and prisons, wherever an unfortunate woman's despairing cry for help has reached her ears, she has gone fearlessly. In all the hard battle in England of late years against licensed vice and she has borne a part. Her address at the Woman's Council was with reference to this work. "It was being a mother," she said, "that made me come to it." It was fitting then that the most striking incident of her visit The burden of her talk there was hope, the importance of the individual to the world, the certainty that for every one, no matter how wretched or sin-stained, there was a useful place to fill, a good work yet to do, a self-redemption to strive for. At the close she was asked to sing. After questioning a moment without success, as to what would be appropriate, the little, lovely woman turned to the organ, and with rapt expression, as if gathering inspiration from the faces of the unfortunate women gathered around, she struck the chords and began to sing. Such a song! An improvisation of words and music, it told the story of her coming to the west-land, the story of the sorrowful women, of hope for the fallen, of reaching from the darkness toward the light. No one can describe it; no one can repeat it. It was as if a strain from the "choir invisible" had drifted through the parted gates.

When Mrs. Chant was leaving, the superintendent, Miss Keeley, asked her for a copy of that wonderful song. "I cannot give it to you. It never was written." "And you never sung it before?"

"But cannot you write it for me?" "I cannot. It did not exist before; it does not

It seems as though the woman in the temple is causing the Methodist fathers more anxiety than the heathen, at home or abroad. The debate now on in the General Conference recalls two other memorable occasions when the subjection of women was as rigidly insisted upon by the theologians. One was in 1840, at the world's anti-slavery convention in London. The call had invited the "friends of the slave" of every nation and clime. Certain American antislavery societies where women were members on equal terms with men elected women delegates to the convention. Among them were Lucretia Mott and the wife of Wendell Phillips. The motion to admit these women delegates was most bitterly opposed. It was held that it was never contemplated that women should occupy a seat in the convention; that English phraseology should be construed according to English usage, and that it was not seemly for women to become members of the convention. The Rev. Burnett, of England, begged the ladies to withdraw their credentials; better that the convention be dissolved at once than that they be admitted. The Rev. Grew, of Philadelphia, held that their admission would be a violation of the ordinance of Almighty God. Another reverend had no objection to women being the neck to turn the head aright, but did not wish to see her assume the place of the head. Rev. Harney, of Glasgow, thought that a vote to receive the ladies would be in opposition to the plain teaching of the word by God. Wendell Phillips, Henry B. Stanton and other noted Abolitionists combated these objections in vain. A day was consumed in heated debate, and the women delegates were excluded by a large majority vote. Not a woman was permitted to speak on her right to be there, or on any other subject, but they were graciously permitted to be present behind a curtain.

Again, at the world's temperance convention, beld in New York, in 1853, the admission of a woman delegate was the occasion of a most dis-graceful scene. The call invited the "friends of temperance," and two temperance societies, thinking the phrase broad enough to include women, elected the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell their delegate. Her credentials were received by the committee on enrollment, but when she attempted to take a seat in the convention and to speak as a delegate, she was met with derisive outcries and howls, calls from all over the house for points of order, men shouting, "She shan't speak," "She shan't be heard;" the Rev. John Chambers

pointing his finger at her calling "Shame on the weman, shame on the woman," and by downright rowdyism a reputable, influential temperance worker was deprived of her rights as a delegate simply because of her sex. In the light of the events of later years, of the power, influence and recognition women gained in the anti-slavery and temperance movements, the action of those two conventions seems almost ineredible. So it may be expected that the time will come when the objections raised in the Methodist General Conferences of 1880, '84, and '88 against the ordination of women as ministers, and against their admission as lay delegates, will seem equally incredible; when the Methodist clergy will be as willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to Miss Frances E. Willard in the highest places and councils of the church as they now are in a temperance convention. The philo-sophic woman, however indignant she may feel over the narrow views expressed by men with reference to "woman's place" in church or state, always has one consolation—she knows the woman will get there in time.

This is only the fourth General Conference since the inauguration of lay delegation. In 1872 the General Conference, composed entirely of ministers, declared that a vote of the laymen should be taken, and a two-thirds vote decide whether laymen should be admitted. It also decided that the term laymen is generic, consequently women took part in the voting in the local churches, and their vote carried the measure. That women are laymen to the ex-tent of voting for a delegate is unquestioned, but when it comes to serving as a delegate they

are not, so say some of the churchmen.

The present disturbance in the conference had its beginning among the women in Lincoln, Nebraska. After talking and praying about it among themselves for six months the women of the five Methodist churches of Lincoln assembled in March, 1887, and declared their conviction that Methodist women should avail themselves of their provileges and take part in Mathodist of their privileges and take part in Methodist lay conferences. Next they asked the women of the churches composing the Nebraska Con-ference to see that women were appointed by the local churches to the lay electoral conference to be held in Lincoln in September. A poems in the volume was so appropriately ex-pressive of the feeling of English women to-wards American women that Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren (sister of John Bright) had it committee was appointed to carry out the plan. and as a result twenty-one women were thus appointed. Twenty were present from as many churches ready for the next step. One-fourth of the conference were women, and a woman was elected secretary of the conference.
One of the women delegates nominated
Mrs. Angie L. Newman delegate to the General
Conference, and she was elected on the first ballot, the first woman ever elected to that posttion. A gentleman was elected on the second ballot, the conference being entitled to two del-gates, and the ladies being perfectly willing to share honors and authority equally. Soon after this conference the Rock River Conference, Illinois, elected Miss Willard delegate, and several other conferences followed their example.

Now, if those Nebraska women had only "kept their place," and been content with conducting "female prayer-meetings" and getting up church fairs; if they had only buried their talents in oyster soup and grab-bags, in all prob ability the General Conference would not be all torn up over the attempt of women to usurp authority, when, as was resolved by the conference in 1880, they "already had as many rights in the Methodist Church as are good for them." FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5. HOW THE "Q" STRIKE WAS MANAGED.

Members of the Grievance Committee Will Investigate Their Leaders. There will be some pretty mad engineers, if reports are true, among the members of the Burlington grievance committee, which is about assembling in Chicago. After admitting that the strike was a failure and was to be declared off. the local Brotherhood leaders became so fright-ened because their decision leaked out to the reporters that they were obliged to eat their own words. It appears that, according to the rules of the Brotherhood, a strike can only be begun or ended when the whole grievance committee is in session, and the intention of the leaders was to keep their decision a secret until the committee got here. The premature publication of the result of last Tuesday's caucus spoiled the whole affair, and there were some wrathy committeemen who obeyed the

summons to come to Chicago. This little incident is of a piece with the management of the strike from the start. In conversation with one of the late engineers on the Burlington road, a Daily News reporter was told that there were engineers at different points of the system who actually did not know what they were striking for until days after the strike was ordered. Like all labor organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has its agitators and its silent members, its hot-heads and its conservatives. Like most other labor organizations, its conservatives on the "Q system kept in the background and the griev-ance committee was controlled by the agitators. At each division of the order the local chairmen

were the ones who talked strike to the others. When the strike was fairly inaugurated the leaders attempted to conduct it on a scale al-most unparalleled in the history of labor troubles. Expensive rooms were engaged in one of the finest hotels in Chicago. The sumptuousness of the Vanderbilt palace scarcely exceeds the luxurious surroundings of the men who for more than two months have been keeping up the dignity of the Brotherhood. They passed the time between collecting daily in-formation as to their overwhelming defeat and sending reports to subordinate divisions that they were sure to win in the end. Two thousand engineers and firemen throughout the system were living on the moderate allowance from the Brotherhood treasury. Many of them fought without success at their enforced idleness, but were compelled to submit by the lead ers. who had no idea of abandoning the strike until within a week past.

The mismanagement of the "Q" strike at last becomes so apparent that the authority of the cally ended. Even if the leaders make a new decision that they will indefinitely continue the strike it is doubtful if the men throughout the system can be brought to believe that a strike which was practically dead more than a month ago can be galvanized by the mockery of contin-

A Pre-Requisite of Good City Government. Ex-Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn, in May Forum. The average city charter provides a scheme of administration which is curiously at war with all the teachings of experience. If any one point of business administration is well settled it is that executive work must be committed to one man. Every successful business depends upon this principle, in connection with its companion thought of individual responsibility, running through every department, from the head down. With few exceptions the charters of our cities run counter to this well-settled principle, with a completeness which leaves nothing to be imagined. Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. in recent years, have made important steps in the direction of concentrated responsibility upon the executive side of city government. In Brooklyn the police department, the fire department, the health department, the building department, the department of city works, all are under the charge of a single head. Not a single voice has been heard in Brooktyn since

the change was made suggesting a return to old methods. Each head of department understands that he alone is responsible for any faults in his department. He also knows that he gets the praise for whatever merits it may claim. These officers, being themselves ap pointed by the Mayor, without confirmation by the Common Council, for terms conterminous with his own, are all within the reach of the people at a single election. In consequence a change of Mayor places within the reach of the voters a change in the entire character of the city government. In this way the city government has been made responsible to the people to an extent never known before. The people know that the remedy for bad government under such a charter is within their own reach. The officials know it also, and the result is a responsiveness to public sentiment far beyond what is usually the case. On its executive side I think the charter of Brooklyn is good model for any city wishing to improve its administration. The unsolved organic problem in connection with city government, in my mind, is the Common Council.

The Defenders of Corruption in Politics.

New York Tribune. The spectacle of a United States Senator glorying in being a receiver of stolen goods carcely an inspiring one to the friends of popular government. Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, is proud, he says, of what his State has done in the way of stuffing ballot-boxes, intimidating voters, falsifying returns and setting the popu-lar will at naught. And he knows perfectly well that it is by such means that his seat in the United States Senate was secured. When will he learn, and when will the people of the United States recognize the fact, that the political party that steals an office is even more criminal and more base than the cracksman who robs a sav-

A Humane Man. Chicago Tribune.

"I know I look pretty tough, sir," said the tramp apologetically to the man whom he had asked for a night's lodging, "but I am one of the "Come right in," said the sympathetic farmer,
"I wouldn't turn a sufferer of that kind away, even it was Dan Voorbees himself."

THE eldest son of Lord North is proprietor a prosperous butcher's shop.

GENERAL SHERMAN. He Talks of the Wars of the Future and Re-

sents a Slander on Grant Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. "General," asked Captain Mattox, "do you think if there was another war that as good material would offer itself as in the last warmaterial like Grant, Sherman, Thomas and

"Why, certainly," replied the General; "there are as many good men in the army now as there were when the war broke out, and they'll make as good generals, too. What they want is the opportunity. That is what makes men great. Why, in 1861, out of the two thousand officers of the army there wasn't one who would put his hand on Grant's shoulder and say, 'Here's the greatest general of the war.' They didn't know then. It takes the opportunity to bring men out.' There is the making of as great generals now in the army as there was then. There always will be men who will come to the front in times of great emergency, and there always

"The next war," said General Sherman later, in answer to a question from Captain W. G. Smith, "will be a terrible slaughter. Men won't be able to come together and fight. These machine guns are terrible things, and with them war will be as bloody as a big slaughter-house, War won't be fought over again as it was in '61-'65, and in '70 across the water. Those were hand to hand engagements almost. Men fought close to one another, and physical strength and prowess counted for a good deal, but in the next war all that will be changed. Then it will be a slaughter with these terrible machines that fire thousands of buillets in a minute or so." "General," asked an inquisitive young man, "do you think that the strong, robust young fellow from the country made better soldiers than

the young men from the city?" "The late war," replied the General, "demon-strated the fact that the boys from the city could stand more fatigue and hardship and marching than the country boys. The boys from the country were stronger always, but they were used to a regular life and when they got into the army the irregularity of the life, its hardships and exposure, weakened and finally killed many a strong young farmer boy, while the boys from the big cities, being used to irregular hours, irregular living, and unmethodical ways of life, could stand any amount of hardship without going under. This was proved by the war. I saw it proved in many cases myself. Young city chaps were tougher in every way. They weren't so strong physically as the country boys, but then they could stand the irregularity of any life in the country boys.

larity of army life better. "If there's ever a war in this country again I think the greatest army will be made up of the railway men. In the first place, they are strong physically. In the second place, they have learned obedience, and have learned to obey all orders without questioning them. This wasn't so in the late war, for there men had to be taught obedience, and their lesson was a bitter one sometimes. But, as I was saying, the railway men will make a grand army. They, above all other things, are inured to a life of irregularity. They are used to fatigue and the hard ships of long hours of work without rest. This irregularity of life, which all railroad men know is a fact, more than anything else, will make them the best soldiers in the world, but I hope they will never be called upon to shoulder a

A delicate question was then ventured upon by the inquisitive young man: "General," he asked, softly, "it was said that the day of the

battle of Shilob Grant wasn't himself?" "That," retorted the General, warmly, "was s damned lie. There were lots of such lies as that printed in the North about that time. I saw Grant at 10 o'clock the morning of the battle of Shilob, and he was as sober and cool a man as I ever saw in my life. He hadn't touched a drop of liquor, and didn't all that day. Grant may have been intemperate at times, but when there was work to do he never touched a drop, and was the coolest, straightest man in the world. I remember that day at Shiloh well. Why, when night came I'd have given fifty dollars for a drink myself! All these stories about Grant at Shiloh are damned lies. Grant was an intemperate man at times, and would go on a bender, but when there was work to do he was an anchorite. It was only when the last bit of work was done, and be was free from all care that he would touch liquor."

A PROPOSED BEER-PIPE LINE.

The Way in Which Bibulous, Pennsylvanians Propose to Evade the Liquor Law. Pittsburg Times.

Cool beer in unlimited quantities in every man's house to be obtained simply by turning a spigot, the same as for water. That is the latest plan to circumvent the License Court. It is certainly true that "necessity is the mother of invention," and the scarcity of saloons after tomorrow has set many persons to endgeling their brains for plans to make up for the loss. That of furnishing beer to private houses through pipes running direct from the brewery is the inwention of Wm. Hogg, the Hong Kong blue manufacturer of Allegheny City. On Saturday he submitted the plan to D. Lutz, the brewer, who expressed himself as greatly pleased with it. Mr. Hoge will apply for a patent at once, and if he secures one, will commence prepara-

tions for putting the scheme into effect. The idea is to lay pipes in the streets, the same as other pipes are laid, and these will have house connections, the beer passing through a meter in each house to show the quantity used. The pipes will be of peculiar construction, and three in number, one inside the other. The outer pipe will be of clay. This will surround an inner pipe of iron, which will still have another inside of it. The inner pipe will be two inches in diameter, lined with silver to prevent

Between this pipe and the other iron pipe will be a space of about two inches all around, to give space to a current of cold air from the icemaking machinery at the brewery, thus keeping the beer cool all the time. Mr. Hogg calculated that a pressure of 50,000

gallons in a hogshead or reservoir on the sixth floor of the brewery will be sufficient to force the beer through the pipes and into the houses where the service pipes run. The consumers will pay no license or tax, but it will be necessary for the brewer to affix the internal revenue stamps to the hogshead in the brewery. The plan contemplates sending around persons once a month to examine the meters, see how much beer has been consumed and collect the money for it. About once a month the pipes will be cleaned out thoroughly, in order to keep them in good condition and prevent the beer from

It will be necessary, of course, to get the permission of Councils to lay pipes in the streets. Mr. Hogg says that if he gets everything else in shape, he has no fear about getting this permission. As yet he has not figured on the cost, but he does not expect it to be larger than he will be able to secure money for to put them down. The first trial, if one is had, will be in Allegheny.

That there will be a great many schemes devised to sell liquor without license is pretty certain. One prominent wholesale liquor-dealer said yesterday that a good many of his old customers who have been refused licenses have talked to him about methods of getting around the law. The plan of forming clubs is the most popular. The gentleman says that in every instance he had tried to discourage all such efforts. He thinks that the courts will refuse to charter clubs which have for their real purpose the evasion of the liquor laws.

How to Make a Carp Pond.

The following instructions for making a carp pond are taken from Seth Green's "Home Fishing and Home Waters, issued by McClurg & Co., of Chicago:

To construct a pond, Mr. Green says, first take off your land the desired dimensions; then take a plow and scraper, and with them make the necessary excavation. The pond should be about five or six feet deep in the center, gradually sloping up to the edges. The object in having the pond deep in the center is to provide the fish with a place to settle in during the winter, without danger of the water freezing solid and thereby killing them, as would be the case in cold climates if the water was all shallow. The reason for having the bottom sloping is, that thereby the fish may have access to plenty of warm, shoal water, and, also, that in case the old fish are not taken out after spawning, the young will have the protection of the shallow water along the edges, into which the larger fish cannot swim if they should feel inclined, and to make a meal on some of their younger relatives.

The outlet should be about three feet wide, and so constructed that it can be well-screene to prevent the fish from escaping, and so as to admit of the water being drawn off when it is desired to remove the fish or to cleanse the pond. The screens may be made of wire petting, and painted with gas tar mixed with one-third turpentine, or to the consistency of paint, and applied with an ordinary paint-brush. The wire netting should be tacked to strong wooden frames, made to fit the space to be screened. To screen a carp pond effectually, three screens of different-sized mesh should be used. These should slide in a grooved frame-work, so that they can be taken out easily and cleaned. The coarser screen as to catch the principal part of the drifting matter, and prevent the clogging of the lower and finer screens. About eighteen inches back

more expensive—is used for screens, it need not be painted with gas tar. For a pond contaiding large carp only, the outlet screen may be made of slats about three inches wide, with half-inch openings between the stats. If a less strikes against slats of this width it will pass between them without obstructing the flow of water, as it cannot lap around them, as it would do if the slats were smaller. In all cases the ecreens should extend nearly to the bottom of the pond, so as to present as great a surface as

Carp can be raised in well water, but water from a brook is preferable. They will succeed in the Northern States, if the ponds are deep enough not to freeze to the bottom in winter. Carp do not require feeding in winter, as they burrow into the mud or hibernate, until the ice disappears in the spring.

Secret of the Lifter's Power.

Topham lifted a weight of nearly 3,000 pounds by the use of the strength of his whole body. He stood within a well-balanced framework heavily loaded and fo be raised by broad straps, two passing over his shoulders and two attached to a strong waistband. The lifting pawer was obtained by straightening his lower limbs al-most straight just before lifting and at the same ime slightly raising his shoulders. The heaviy loaded framework was thus raised an inch or two, a very slight swaying movement showing his spectators that it was really free from all contact with the ground. So powerful was Topham's frame from this sort of work that he was backed to pull against two strong dray horses—his body being in a horizontal position, and the pull of the horses being resisted by the pressure of his legs against a fixed horizontal par close to the grounds, so that the action was precisely the same as that employed in the lift-

ing experiment. The secret of the great lifting power of the legs in such work lies in the fact that the action has that exceedingly effective leverage which is employed in the Stanhope press, familiarly known in fact, for this very reason, as "knee leverage." When the legs are nearly upright the knees may be perhaps half a foot from the position they take when the legs are straightened. While they move through this half a foot the body is not raised more than perhaps half an inch; consequently the power used in straight-ening the legs is multiplied into a twelve-fold greater lifting power. It is because of this wonderful knee straightening action that lifting exercises are apt to develop abnormally the muscles of the inner end of the front thigh.

What a Liquor License Should Be. Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, in May Forum.

Now it is of high importance to the clear understanding and well working of a liquor licease law, that it should contain ro provision whatever for a license fee, whether large or small The law ought to show on the face of it, pot only that it is not solely or mainly for the purpose of revenue, but that revenue is no part of the object of it. This is important, not only to silence cavils, but to prevent honest misconceptions in the public mind, which has been so belabored and bewildered these forty years by the pestilent sophistries of the prohibitionists. Cleared of this incumbrance the law would stand forth unimp-achable as a salutary police measure for the protection of society from the abuses of the liquor traffic. The license live thus at end d would not only commend its. It would when the question was on its adoption. It would have a far better security for good administration. The licensing board would not, as now, i.e. divided in mind between the questio of public order and morals, and the question of revenue. Its regard for the interests of the treasury would never have a chance, as now, to conflict with its duty to the interest of society. In every application for license it could render its decision solely with reference to the question, as the candidate a man of such discretion and fidelity that he is worthy to be trusted, for the public advantage, with a necessary but a very dangerous business, from the abuse of which, in unfit hands, enormous mischiefs continually result to society and the State!

A Thoughtful Suggestion.

National Republican. Is it not a good deal like whistling against the wind for the Indiana Democratic Association of the District to give Senator Voorhees a reception because of "his masterly arraignment and exposure of Senator Ingalls?" We suggest to the members of the L D. A. that they forbear. It would be a kindness which the distinguished Senator would no doubt greatly appreciate if they would make the least reference possible to this subject for some time to come. We feer Senator Voorhees is not possessed of that exuberant and triumphant feeling of delight which usually takes possession of a man who is a fit subject for public congratulations and a reception. With him it is a case of "the less said

Mr. Fuller's Nomination.

about it the better."

We have little doubt that he will be as satisfactory a Chief-justice as his unsound views of the Constitution will allow him to be. But something is due the office, which is not rendered it in the selection of an excellent lawyer of incal reputation. Every nomination to it should have the effect of impressing on the public mind its eminence and its dignity. It should be seen to be an object of honorable ambition to the highest in ability and renown that the country has. There are men in the Democratic party whose selection would have been a tribute to the office. That of Mr. Fuller is not so.



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of the screens the outlet board should be placed.
fitted to slide in a groove. They should be about
six inches wide each, and made to fit closely,
as it is by these that the overflow is regulated.

It is advisable to have the top boards narrower than the lower ones, so that the water
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